ration—I take the witheas own view of it—that was used in that interest and for that purpose; and that the whole deject of this interview was the cecuring from Mr. Beecher a suppression of any controversy in any tendency it might have to nyolve this action of this wife. That is the story, one would suppose that Mr. Beecher might be nirusted to intrude in this matter to keep it private on his own account. But that is the story, that is the proposition; and now, when the paper is destructed, the proposition is to promuleate its ents, notwithstanding the distinction of its, which the wife might be willing be bound by, and which could be read what she consented to have communicated if. Beccher, and after the distinction of little shred of protection of the wife, to put the husband's mouth on the pies that it was alldential communication, a reproduction of testroyed paper. Now, if Your Honer please, yen't heard any answer satisfactory to me or a law and I have all the art to your Honer when the law and I have all the art to your Honer when the protection of the law and I have the art to your Honer when the protection of the law and I have the protection of the law and I have the art to your Honer was the protection of the law and I have th

When Mr. Beach referred to Mrs. Tilton as a Sisgraced wife and to Mr. Beecher as her seducer, Mr. Beecher was sitting placidly, much paler in solor than on former days, a little diary or book of church discipline in his hand which rested on Mrs. Beecher's shoulder. Her blue shawl or scart whate hairs and snowy skin with their dark eyes shining through. Mrs. Beecher wore pretty much all day a face alternately severe and affable. She has come to harmonize very prettily with her husband, and they make the most affectionate portrait duality in the court.

has come to harmonize very prettily with her husband, and they make the most affectionate portratt duality in the court.

Mr. Beach continued—But this was made in the agony of the whe to secure to her her welfare and character that thus she was the cause of this communication. He had united with Bowen in a seneme to demand heecher's retirement from his purpit and from his residence in the city of Brookiva. It had afflicted her sensibility and sympathies; he was a great and good man whom she loved, whom she did not whigh to destroy, and she had extracted from Mr. Thiron, at the time of her original communication, that he never would lend his hand in violence acanset the person of him, she in the presence of that feeling and in his sympathy, when she found that the husband had united with an enemy of Begener's that she implored him to desist, ussisted upon it as a concession from him to her, not for the purpose of proteching her from any declaration, but for the purpose of carrying out the original communication was made. It was to protect and preserve Heecher, it was to save alm from the caprice of her husband, and of the fact that Bowen had this conversation against Beecher, for his protection, she directs her husband, in furtherance of that suit to have an interview with Beecher and assure him of his friendship as in opposition to howen. I was mistacen in stating on my former argument that this paper was destroyed by the consent of both parties from my general understanding of what the evidence would be. I had supposed there was mere delivery of sell-possessed conference has weathous two gentlemen; that there was some agreement in consonance. But if now turns on, sir, that in the agitation of that interview hr. Tition ungensciously destroyed this paper contained in the envelope on which was the memorandum of the suoper. I have lead to Your Honor that after a paper is destroyed by mistake, witsous any intended of its contents a samin to argument. The Court—I rule out the papers.

Mr. Evarta said:—I hold, if You

ment by the witness of what passed detween him and his wife. Your Honor has not allowed that to be proved as lact. Evidence is part in the progress of the proofs. The generality of the questions admitted, and the exploring of the evidence, and when it is given it shows that its tendency and pertinancy in this case is to prove adultery of the wife. This part of the proof I move to strike out, as not being competent by our law for a husband or a wife to testify against the repute of the chart to a degree of crimination.

His ilonor—You must take an exception.

When Mr. Evarts prevailed over Mr. Beach in the Judge's mind there was a depressed feeling manifest among the lawyers of the plantiff.

as TILTON RESUMED speaking in his cold, subdued way, his wife spenking in his cold, subdued way, his wife listened, watching, directly regarding him, the prominent expression upon her face being a mixture of indifference and disinke, not very decided, flowever. Sue appeared to be one who had set her back to the past and irrevocably. Mrs. Field, at her side, looked up at Titton with a cold marble face. Mr. Beecher was like a literary critic watching there, his countenance half intent, his mind rather than his eyes listening. Mrs. Beecher's face was at times really merry, as she heard Titton increduiously. His style was disturbed and hag-gard, his voice without lervor, his throat at times seemed to fill up. Still, his manner of testimony

had manifestly improved.
"Great heaven!" said one, who listened, "no man conventionally brought up could relate such a tale in such a consecutive way. Only a public char-acter, a theorist, a radical, could go on with it." Nevertheless, it was very painful. The ordinary newspaper scribes scarcely looked up, feeling the

Nevertheless, it was very painful. The ordinary newspaper scribes scarcely looked up, feeling the sorrow of the tale and the restraint any man must have bad in telling it.

The examination of the witness being resumed by Mr. Rullerion, he said:

I remember an interview I had with Mr. Beecher about the 3d or January, 1871; it took place in the same room where the other was held—in the second stary front room or Mr. Moulton's nouse; the circumstances under which I and Mr. Beecher met, there were these:—I went to Mr. Moulton's nouse, perhaps not long after the morning; I jound thus ar, Moulton, being somewhat unwell, nad not yot got out of ned; while I was sitting with him the door bell rang, and suddenly, without any exjectation on my part, and, I believe, wishout any expectation on the part of Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher made his appearance in the room; I immediately got up from my chair, and was; I did I cannot exactly state—i do not know; I only gnow that Mr. Moulton suddenly said to me that I ought not to refuse to sailute Mr. Beecher in his house; I said to Mr. Moulton, "Mow cas you expect me to speak to a man who has ruined my wile and broken my home and then got my permission, in a sad and serious hour, to visit that woman, and used that permission for the purpose of dictating to her and Mr. Moulton then said to me, "But, Theodore, you must remember that Mr. Beener has sent to you a letter, through me, humoling himself belore you as ne does before God;" what more can you ask of the purpose of dictating to there were many man in such circumstances as that? "Furthermore," said ne, "this is my house and Mr. Beener is my quest at present, and you will oblige me," said Mr. Moulton, "in you will speak to him, at least as muce as to say 'good morning;" Mr. Beecher; "said ne, "this is my house and Mr. Beecher is my guest at present, and you will oblige me," said my wou can possibly eet repugnance in speaking to me; it feel more dread of being speake to him, at least as more and to me and and, "theodore, i do not marv

indeed, if you wish to carry out the demand which was communicated to me in your letter of Christmas Day, that I should retire from my pupit, you have only to say the word and I will retire; the renting of the lews will not go on; I will bow my head and go out of public life; only," said he, "I have tails request to make:—That if it be necessary for you to make a public recital of this case that you will give me notice in advance of your intention to do so in order that I may either go out of the world by

that you will give me notice in advance of your intention to do so in order that I may either go out of the world by

or else by escape from the face of my triends by a voyage to a foreign land;" and intrhermore he said, "I ask you to do me this isvor, that whoever class in the wide world is to be informed of the lacts of this case, at least my wile shall never know anything on the subject, for she is not only your can spare me the pany of hearing these facts communicated to her I will consider it an additional occasion of gratitude;" he said also that he didn't wish me to understand that he solicited any mercy for himself alone, out only for his family, and particularly for Elisapesh; he said;—"Il don't beg at all for myself, but for her; she was not to blame; I was altogether at tault, my sacred office and my years should have combined to have made me ner guardian, not her tempter;" he fold me, in addition to all this, that the relationship which had existed between himself and Elizabeth had not always been marked by sexual instinacy, that the earlier years were tree from any such taint, and only during the last year, a little more than a year, and that year shortened by a country vacetion. If that exists in this of Elizabeth, that he had never sought for any such as the relationship which had existed between himself, and yet he wanted, he said, to lead me to believe, for his own sake and that of Elizabeth, that he had never sought for any such as the relationship which had been through love and not through furst, that he had been through love and not through furst, that he had taken manuscripts to her for her to be his ortic; ne said, and this he repeated two or three times. "The blame belongs to me and not to her;" One of Mr. Beecher's sons, acting as a reporter, stopped his work and listened with a countenance expressing both interest and aversion. Mrs. Til-

stopped his work and listened with a countenance expressing both interest and aversion. Mrs. Til

He added, with tears, words like these:—"Tell me, belore you go, can you possibly ever reinstate. Elizabeth in your respect and love" He buried his face in his hands and drew the figure of a man on a brink, and said, "I'm sitting on the edge of heli;" he said Bowen's action to me grieved him; that that action was due to his wife's abuse of Mr. Tition more than his (Beecher's); he told me he had taken back his own words to Howen; I cannot tell how long the interview lasted; he said something which suffused his lace with tears; he wept vidently; he went prodigiously; I left the room, leaving him with Mr. Moulton; two days after Moulton sent for me to come to his house; Mr. Beecher was there; the letter I had written to Bowen January I. 1871, was under discussion; i had been sent for by Moulton to consult on that letter; Mr. Moulton read the letter aloud; he told Beecher I had written it to explain Bowen's treatment to me; may be it was I who had told Mr. Heecher so; I think now it was; I said Bowen's treatment; he Independent of the Brocklyn Union for five years and special contributor to the Independent for the years, and that the next action was to turn me out without explaination.

When Mr. Everts interrupted Tilton new and

When Mr. Evarts interrupted Tilton new and then he did so with a crisp, snappish way, jerking his eyeglasses and sometimes smiling satirically. The Plymouth people, who were out in force, watched the witness with cold, unsympathetic countenances. The jury was attentive, but heard the witness generally with their cars rather than their eyes. About five of them confronted the

witness.

Witness went on to say:—I said explanation was due, and I proposed to tell the exact facts as to my two recent interviews with him and his termination of any contracts, so I had written the letter very carcillity, taking the advice of J. P. Robinson, Gordon L. Ford and Frank Moulton in the writing of it; tast I had especially, on the advice of Mr. Robinson, left out all my own difficulties with Mr. Beecher; I told him that Mr. Moulton advised against the publication; Moulton and Beecher then talked about the contents of that letter; Moulton said to Beacher. "I don't want to know for any curiosity the truth or laisity of any of Bowen's charges against you, but tell me for your own protection has Bowen any rod over you? Is there anything in this letter you are airaid to show me?"

MORE SCENES.

At three o'clock Tilton had been speaking a straight series of narrative sentences for twenty minutes. His style was undeviatingly cold, low in pitch of voice, modulated, and at times too ex-plainingly parrative, He testified with willingness, but the manner was like that of a death-bed confession. Messrs. Evarts and Fullerton had a spat, and Fullerton said that he always afforded Evarts and Fullerton said that he always anoreed Evarte a chance to say something and appear to be active. Mr. Beecher laughed at these spats. Thiton wholly lacked temperament, and it was remarked by several spectators that he had better have relied upon outside evidence and kept off the stand. His attorneys seemed to be ill at ease, and there was a good deal of movement in the audience. Mr.

embarrassed.

Witness—Beecher answered that he and Bowen had had a settlement in Itali on February, 1870, and that Bowen wrote the "Heads of Difficulty," and that there was no mention of adultery; he added, bringing his hand down, "I'm not airrain of Bowen's charges here or elsewhere;" he then said, "You may think I would deny the stories true or false; I am going how to prove that I won't deny what is true?" Mr. Beecher then pointed in the letter to the part, where Beecher was charged by Bowen with making a violent assault on a lady.

The Judge—He good enough to stop. The con-

The Judges—He good enough to stop. The conversation is here beginning to refer to third parties.

Mr. Evarts—Point out the parts.

Mr. Evarts—Point out the parts.

Mr. Hilerton—You can do that yourself.

Q. What next occurred at that interview? A.

Mr. Beecher stated there was a peculiar malignity in the charge made by Bowen that he (Beecher) had committed violence—that there had been no violence, but mutual acquirescence, and that God knew that he had never committed violence upon abybody.

knew that he had never commission visions anybody.

Mr. Fullerton—That is sufficient.

Mr. Evarta—You ought not to stop the witness.

The Judge—in regard to third parties, it is competent to state only what is material, and hotning more.

Mr. Evarts asked why should the subject be referred to all. If part is to be excluded under the fruie, the reat should be or none. Counsel should stop before the beginning and not in the middle.

Mr. Fullerton—I am well aware what gounsel would do if I left it out. I propose to deprive him of that weapon.

stop before the beginning and not in the middle.

Mr. Pullerio.—I am well aware what counsel would do if left it out. I propose to deprive him of that weapon.

Mr. Everis.—You deprive me of both weapons. You will neither sartly refer to it nor fully omit.

The Judge.—The last concluding passages of the testimony of the witness must be stricken out.

Q. Now, Mr. Titon, I call your attention to an interview had with Mr. Beecher in reference to Mr. Bowen? A. The interview was, as near as I can now remember in substance that Mr. Heecher said that though he was not airsaid he wouldn't face Mr. Bowen? yet he did not want the lefter published; the public, he said, were only too willing to read and believe charges against a clergyman, and, whether true or laise, a public man would have to plead to them; in proportion as they believed the one wide they would disbelieve the other; he said that for the sake of filizabeth, as well as for his own protection, he noped that I would not publish that letter.

Q. And did you ever purilish that letter, Mr. Titon? A. I never did publish that letter, Mr. Titon? A. I never did publish that letter.

Q. When was your next, interview held? A. My impression is that Mr. Moulton asked me if I wound 't retire from my postion taken at the interview which I have related Mr. Moulton was taken wery seriously ill, and in the course of his illness he lay.

I went to his house one day and a servant girl came to the door and told me that Mr. Beecher was up stairs; while she was talking Mr. Beecher was up stairs; while she was talking Mr. Beecher was up stairs; while she was talking Mr. Beecher was up stairs; while she was talking Mr. Beecher was up stairs; while she was talking Mr. Beecher was up stairs; while she was talking Mr. Beecher was up stairs; while she was talking Mr. Beecher was up stairs; while she was talking Mr. Beecher was up it is to save Frank; if yet he he hen put ins arms about my shouldors and kissed me on the forehead; ne then departed, hastny.

Q. Now, Mr. Titon, toward the c

ent; Mr.

MOULTON HAD A LETTER

in his hand which Mr. Beecher had received from
Mrs. Morse; he brought that letter to Moulton;
there were some statements contained in that letter which I had been sent for to explain to Moun-

there were some statements contained in that letter which I had been sent for to explain to Moniton.

Mr. Fullerton here handed witness the letter in question, which was marked Exhibit No. 7 for identification.

Witness, scanning the paper, said:—The letter of Mrs. Morse had a date and this has none; I find on looking over it, however, that this is the letter.

Counsel—Now state what you recollect of the conversation? A. Yes, sir; I will give the substance of the conversation between us, my attention was called to a particular part of the letter; Mr. Moulton wanted to know whether I told twelve persons of the criminal inlimacy occurred mr. Houlton said this letter of Mrs. Morse's statement that I had told her the story was a faise as her other statements with regard to me, when she had circulated the story that I had not money enough to buy my family lood to est; I said to Mrs. Moulton, "You family lood to est; I said to Mrs. Moulton, "You

know how false that statement is," and, turning to Mr. Beecher, I said, "His firm are my bankers, and they have \$4.000 of my money in keeping for me;" and he said he "knew that one statement was false, and he believed that if that was take the other charge assanst me was equally \$6;" Mr. Beecher asked me woat person I had told these stories to, and I told him to Oliver Johnson and to Mrs. Bradshaw, but possibly

other charge a ainst me was equally so;" Mr. Beecer asked me wast person I had told these stories to and I told him to Oliver Johnson and to Mrs. Bradanaw, but possibly

TWELVE PERSONS ENEW IT,
as I had not spared him during the summer; Mrs. Tilton and herself informed Mrs. Morse of the circumstance; during the summer Mrs. Tilton's brother, Joseph Morse, came to see me, and asked me whether I was informed as to the frequency of Mr. Beecher's wasts to my house in my absence, and whether I was quite sure that these visits of Mr. Beecher were strictly of a pastoral character; I believed that Mr. Richards had informed his wile of Mrs. Morse's proposed statement regarding the charges arsinst me; Mary Ann Hradshaw and Oliver Johnson and Mr. Moulton were the only persons to whom I spoke of the intimacy.

Q. Had you any other interview beside this one of which you speak? A. Yes, sir; the letter now handed me was present and was the subject of conversation at the interview to which I now refer; I don's know who brought the letter to the interview; Mr. Beecher asked me whether I had said that he preached to lorty of his mistresses every Sunday, and I told him that during the summer I had been very Iree in speaking, that I out not spare him; I couldn't say whether I had mot spare him; I couldn't say whether I had mot spare him; I couldn't say whether I had mot spare him; I couldn't say whether I had mot spare him; I couldn't say whether I had made the remarks contained in that letter; I didn't recollect having spoken either for or against him.

Mr. Evarus objected to questions concerning the origin of the letter discussion. The witness was permitted to continue, however, and he said t—The poist of conversation at the interview was the contents of the letter and any papers of Mrs. Morse had been writing to him, and I had asked Mr. Beeceer whether for or against him.

Mr. Evarus objected to questions concerning the said misses of the letter and he was the subject of the letter and he had the lact that Mrs. Morse had been wr

way.

Q. Did Mr. Beacher answer that letter? A. A. letter was sent by Mr. Beecher in reply, but I do not swear that it was written in the words angested at the meeting; it was in spirit and substance.

The letter marked Exhibit 8 was here shown witness, who said, "If this is correct in print, it is not the one that was sent, air."

Q. Do you recollect any other letter from Mrs. Morse? A. Yes; at the same interview a letter was produced from Mrs. Morse to the Union.

The witness was not permitted to explain the nature of that letter on the ground of its irrelevance.

The witness was not permitted to explain the nature of that letter on the ground of its irrelevancy.

Witness—Mr. Beecher asked me what I understood to be the state of Elizabeth's mind, and how she bore herself against these stories; that was the substance of his inquiries.

Mrs. Morse's letter was oftered in evidence by Mr. Fullerton, and objected to by Mr. Evarcs.

The Judge—I don't think it should be admitted as evidence, and therefore rule it out.

Q. I will call your attention, Mr. Tilton, to the interview of Pebruary 7. Do you recollect having had an interview on that day? A. No, sir; I don't recollect an interview on that day? A. No, sir; I don't recollect an interview on that day? A. No, sir; I don't recollect an interview on that date.

Q. Do you recollect having written a letter to Mr. Moulton about that date? A. I do, sir.

The counsel here handed a letter to the witness and the letter identified it.

Witness—I saw Mr. Moulton and his wife about that time at his house.

Q. Did he say anything to you in regard to that letter? A. He did; but I don't remember his words; be thanked me for writing the letter; I was the bearer of two letters, one which Mr. Heacher wrote to Mrs. Tilton, and about the same time he wrote one to Mr. Moulton, it which he referred to airs. Tilton and myself; I was allowed by Mr. Moulton, and I alterward returned it to Mr. Moulton.

Q. Now, Mr. Tilton, is this the letter written by

worn manuscript, and the latter having carefully perused it, returned it, sayins --- 'Yes, sir; this is the latter.'

Mr. Fullerton then banded the witness another letter. Mr. Evarts objected to she plaintiff's counsel being permitted to show an act of Mr. Beecher's in the hands of Mr. Moulton by this witness. The permission given witness by Mr. Moulton to show letters to Mrs. Tilton, was not by any means an act of Mr. Beecher, and such testimony was consequently irrelevant, and not pertinent to the lasue involved.

The Court considered that it was shown witnout Mr. Beecher's knowledge, and Mr. Evarts held that it should not be admitted as evidence. The conversation had been recounted and the letter was not important.

Mr. Fullerton said he did not know whether Mr. Evarts objected to it as important or not, but he saw fit to offer it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts retorted that he did object to it whether the counsel considered it important or not.

Mr. Fullerton said this was an extend it were

Mr. Fullerton said this was an act and it was not a communication, and he would show to the satisfaction of the Court that it was relevant, but he could only do one thing at a time. As he proceeded he would connect the evidence in this par-

the first the former got a laugh out of the audience, the first cheerful sound heard in that room for hours. The sunlight flooded the buff-colored window shades and the jury were covered with its vel-

Titton sat in the chair, after nearly four hours trial, his mouth partly open, his manner nervous and overstrained, and as he took a letter from Judge Fullerton his fingers trembled. Occasion-ally he shut his large mouth and pinched the lips.

The Judge said he would let the question stand over for the present.

Q. Do you recoilect whether it was on February 7 that you tore that letter of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton 7 A. No, sir; it was near but not on that date at all; I couldn't mistake that I tore these letters, however, about that time; perhaps it was a day or two after.

Q. When next did you see Mr. Beecher after the

date at all; I couldn't mistake that I tore these letters, however, about that time; perhaps it was a day or two alter.

Q. When gext did you see Mr. Beecher after the presentation of these two letters to Mrs. Tilton't A. I am not quite positive, but I think my next interview after that was just before Frank Moulton was getting ready to go South; I was sent for to come to his house.

Q. Did you learn from Mr. Beecher why you were made the bearer of that letter to Mrs. Tilton't A. He asked me whether or not she could endure to live under such circumstances; he wanted Mrs. Tilton to know that I had acted toward him honorably; he wanted her to be assured that Mr. Monikon was to make peace between us all; he was very auxious that Elizabeth should be assured of that lact; he told me also that I had acted toward him in a noble manner; Mr. Beecher at that time expressed septiments of gratitude and kindness; he was profuse and burdensome in his gratitude at the time.

Q. Was it in connequence of anything said at that interview that you became the possessor of the letter from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton' Witness—Let me see that letter again, if you please.

The letter was handed to witness, who, with corrigated brow and fashing sye, scapned its page for a moment and replied in the affirmative. He said:—Mr. Mouthon asked me if I would permit Mr. Beecher to address a letter to Elizabeth and told him Mr. Beecher might act in that matter as ne saw fit; I should be neither a friend nor a foe to him; I would neither give permission nor assent in that respect.

It now wanted five minutes of four, the hour of adjournment, and Mr. Fullerton, addressing the

adjournment, and Mr. Fullerton, addressing the Court, said. "Your Honor, the next interview to watch I shall call the attention of the witness is a lengthy one, and as the time for adjournment is near at hand I shall not detain the Court by

commencing it,"

The Judge's gavel came down sharply on the bench upon this announcement, and he delivered the usual warning, "Gentlemen, keep your seats and allow the jurors to pass to the side door." Cierk Mallison then announced the Court ad-journed until cieven o'clock this morning.

RECKLESS "COASTING."

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO A MERRY SLEIGHING

PARTY IN NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Samuel S. Keenc, a well known citizen of Montrose, N. J., and formerly a partner in the Wall street banking concern of Morgan, Keene & Marrin, died on Sunday at his house from the Wair street banking concern of Morgan, Keene & Marrin, died on Sunday at his house from the effects of coasting. It appears that the coasting in Montrose was very flue, and that young and old enjoyed it. Mr. Keene fitted up a large sied, and he, with a party of a dozen or fourteen laddes and gentlemen, were consting one evening last week. They had passed down Montrose avenue at lightning speed a number of times, Mr. Keene guiding the sied with skill and ordinarily with safety. But on the fatal trip, having to turn out for a horse and sleigh coming up the hill, the sied struck a guiter bridge and the sudden snock threw its occupants in every direction. Air, Keene struck against a tree with terrible force. His collar bone and ten right love of the lung and death resulted from compression of the lung and death resulted from compression of the lungs. Scarcely one of those who were unthe sied at the time of the accident escaped unharmed. Mrs. Keene had her aakle sprained and one of the figatures broken, and was severely bruised, and laymond vose was badly cut about the torchead and scarp. It was thought that his injuries might prove fatal, but he was yesterday much improved, and there is now every hope of his recovery.

QUICK TRANSIT.

The People Aroused to Its Importance.

\$25,500 of Stock Subscribed at a Meeting Yesterday.

PUSHING THE BAIL TO WESTCHESTER COUNTY

The Merchants Cut Loose from the Axe-Grinders and Lobbyists.

The Matter To Be Considered by the Common Council.

Mr. A. A. Drake on the Solution of the Ugly Problem.

The interest in the proposition made to solve the rapid transit problem by a direct movement on the part of the people themselves by raising a nund, as a nucleus to push the work forward to citizens and property owners who would be benefited by such a boon are now for the first time moving in the matter. Meetings have been held, as is already known to the readers of been held, as is already known to the readers of the Herald, by merchants and others, who are determined, as the first step toward quick transit, to raise \$3,000,000 by popular subscriptions to push on the work; but the adjourned meeting called at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday by Mr. Drake, Chairman of the merchants' confer-ence that was held last Wednesday, in point of interest and enthusiasm excelled any of the previous gatherings in this direction. Among

in attendance, either as advocates or spectators, were Rev. Dr. Stoddard, of Washington Heights; Lawson N. Fuller, Louis B. Rader, Fort Washington; A. B. Milis, Washington Heights; F. M. street; L. G. Phillips, Henry Bergh, H. B. Claffin, D. M. Clarkson, General D. Butterfield, Griffith Rowe, Cyrus Clarke, Commodore Levy, John Haven, Mr. Morrill, R. R. Hazard, R. C. Root, John Webb. From the drift of the discussion it was very evident that there were present persons who had axes to grind and were desirous to capture the movement: the meeting being indisposed to consider outside issues as to this or that scheme until a sufficient sum had been subscribed by persons deeply inter-ested in the solution of the quick transit problem

and election of B. L. Ackerman as Chairman and Charles H. Roosevelt, of New Rochelle, as Secrewere read and approved.

Mr. DRAKE, chairman of that meeting, ad-

Mr. Drake, coalrman of that meeting, addressed the assemblage, stating that he had been by that body authorized to take the preliminary steps to call a meeting. A day or two after the last meeting he had received a letter from a gentleman of influence and wealth, expressing some doubt about the propriety of a public meeting at this time. In the meantime, said Mr. Drake, the movement became more popular, and I decided to delay the matter, and, while taking the liberty of differing from the gentleman as to the propriety of the meeting, I have thought it advis-able to invite you to meet again for the purpose of giving this movement a wider and more im-portant bearing as a basis for its start. I do not

SHUTTING OFF THE AXE-GRINDERS.
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT offered the following

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting and the discussions growing out of them be confined exclusively to the consideration of the proposed plan or raising a rund as a besis of rapid transit.

This caused consideratio commotion in the meeting. L. F. Burry objected to it because it closed the mouths of the gentlemen present. They need not take action upon all the points connected desirable for us to know and act upon. For this reason he opposed the motion. Mr. L. M. Vail, who at one time was Secretary of a rapid transit movement in Yorkville, also opposed the resolu-

Mr. DRAKE—From the outset of this movement the only subject noticed here has been to make a move for subscriptions, and any other proposition, I think, is in bad taste. This meeting is merely to induce capitalists to advance the means to put the undertaking through. We have come here simply as a matter of business. If a variety of topics are to be introduced it will embarrass the Chairman

and will not accomplish anything.

H. PETERSON—I will move an amendment. I desire to speak upon a subject relative to rapid transit. I therefore move that the question—

JACOB COHEN (interrupting)—I hope the resolution to limit the business will prevail. It is not to bring in rapid transit plans we have met. What we want is money. I am willing to sub-

scribe \$1,000. (Applause.)

Mr. Barry—The object is not so much to raise noney as to build a rapid transit road. We must know how it is to be appropriated before we can expect to have large sums subscribed. This resolution, Mr. Barry maintained, would shut out in-quiry and prevent discussion.

The point of order was here raised that a motion

to table was not debatable, when the resolution was withdrawn, Mr. Drake appealing to the gen-tlemen present to confine the delicerations strictly

tiemen present to confine the delicerations strictly to

THE RAISING OF MONEY.

He then said:—I will offer for the consideration of the meeting a matter which is strictly germane.

The question is asked, "What is proposed to be done?" I have condensed this in the jorn of a paper, which it is proposed to submit for the signatures of such galtemen as desire to see rapid transit a success. Ar. Drake then read the colowing subscription piedge:—

The undersigned horeby agree to contribute the sums set opposite their respective names toward the creation of a tind to be invested in the capital sock of a fail-road, to be constructed from the southerly end of Manhatan leland to such points northerly as may be determined upon, for the purpose of transporting passengers and freight—the said tind; to be invested in the capital of such company and upon such conditions as may be stribed; and further provided that the said two thirds shait represent more than fly per cent of the whole sums subscribed; and further provided that subscriptions for a sum not less than \$3,00,000 shai, be outlonal, it being a condition of this subscription that no claim for interest, dividends or other remove-cation shail be made by the subscriber's hereto until the terms agreed upon for further capital shall be complied with Periods at which the amounts subscribed shall be payable and all intriber details to be subject of flurraction.

This form of subscription was unanimously

Periods at which the amounts subscribed shall be payable and all intriber details to be subject of future action.

This form of subscription was unanimously adopted by the meeting, which by this time was composed of fully one hundred of our most enterprising merchants and business men.

Mr. Drakk' remarked at this stage of the proceedings that this paper presented in as low words as possible the only leasible plan by which rapid transit can be obtained. The new amendments to our State constitution prohibited the passage of new charters by the Legislature, and as hearify all the iranchises granted had lapsed it seemed to him that the subject had got to be done do noto. The obsacle in the past has been the want of a sufficient sum of money to make capitalists feel secure in putting their money into the investment. Now, if the people who are directly interested in this subject—the people who ride and own property on the line of the proposed road—will come lorward and beg suscriptions to a paper of this kind, show their determination to push the work, the wealthy capitalists or this city and Europe would be prepared to furnish whatever means might be required to furnish whatever means might be required to finish the road. It is a mistaken impression that the wealthy men of this city held back. I have conversed with many of them and they show a more active interest than the people at large, they have given their time and spent considerable money in perfecting schemes of rapid transit. The lact is that the people have been willing to do as illd the wagoner of whom we read in our school books. When he got stuck he did nothing but it down in his wagon and

CALL UPDN introcuss

to the him out of the mire. Now let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and when you have done

that you can depend that the balance will be forthcoming. I conversed with a wealthy capitalist on
Saturnay, who said "if the people wanted rapid
transit they could have it any time." But if we
want it we have got, to come forward and show it
in the way the gentleman has who has just offered
a subscription. Heretofore our people have begun
by devising plans for a road, and then they wonder
why they can't succed in getting rapid transit.

Mr. Drakk thought that the citizens of New
York were capable of doing one patriotic, disinterested thing. He thought there were men in
this city who would go about in the districts
where they reside and ass gentlemen to put down
sums as they can. Thus we will get enough
guaranteed to lift lins out of the mire and
make it a practicable thing. He concluded by reierring to the monopolies as they exist in the
street railroad companies, and declared that if
these railroads stood in the way of rapid transit
they stand in the way of something that will run
over them and crush them. When all the first
men of the city see that the people are tied hand
and food by these railroads stey will come to your
aid and compel an investigation into their affairs.
A gentleman hamed Durfree, from the rear of
the room, apoke in an inaudible tone for a few
moments; but the exact drift of his remarks
could not be caught by the stenographers. Its
remarks were understood to mean that this
movement was calculated to create another cor-

moments; out the exact drift of his remarks, could not be caught by the stenographers. His remarks were understood to mean that this movement was calculated to create another corporation like those just denounced by Mr. Drake, and to be in favor of the City Council solving the long discussed problem. He had much to say ABOUT TURPHERS and the right of way, questions in which the audience seemed to take his special interest, as they endeavored to shut him off, and finally he became a listener rather than an instructor on the subject of turnplikes, after a gentleman had, with a voice like the steam whistle in competition with the ticking of a watch, exclaimed, "Send down that paper for signatures. That is the best way to taik."

taik."

Commodore Levy (after Mr. Durfee had been forced to a seat) remarked that, in his opinion, \$3,000,000 was an excessive sum. A railroad could be built from the Battery to Harlem at \$200,000 per mile.

A Voice—Toat is just \$2,000,000—what we pro-

A Voice—Toat is just \$2,000,000—what we propose to raise.
Commodore LEVY—How far do you call it?
A Voice—len miles.
Commodore LEVY—Only eight miles.
Mr. DRAKE—This matter, to secomplish anything at ail, must be done by the people. I wish to apply to the people in this matter and ask 100 men to come forward now or at some other time and agree to secure subscriptions to the capital stock of at least \$60,000. I, therefore, submit the following
OBLIGATION.

The undersigned hereby obligate themselves to use their best efforts in obtaining subscriptions to the extent of at least \$40.000 each for the fund purposed to be raised to promote rapid transit, upon the conditions set forth in the subscription paper adopted at the meeting of citizens held at the Chamber of Commerce on the Ist day of February, 1875.

This accument was sixned by Jacob Cohen.
P. W. Stebhins.
John N. Neade.
Frank G. Brown,
John N. Neade.
Frank G. Brown,
John Haven,
While the signatures were being attached to the above and the subscription list Mr.
Roosevell, the Secretary, announced that he was authorized by a gentieman present to say that he would be one of ten to Subscribt the Secretary.

TEN TO SUBSCRIBE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS and thus make a subscription at this

Mr. ROOSEVELT—Be declines.
A recess was here taken to give the gentlemen present an opportunity to subscribe for stock. The result was the following SIGNATURES TO THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Jacob Cohen. 1.000
John thiven. 1.00
Aaron Kemp 1.000
A. A. Brown. 1.000
F. Is Johnson. 1.000
F. Is Johnson. 1.000

A MOVEMENT DEFEATED.

After recess Mr. Hazard presented the following resolution, preceding it with some remarks to indicate how easily a rapid transit road could be built to Forty-second street:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, intended to inquire if there be any practicable existing plan for the construction of a rapid transit road, having the necessary tegislation complete, and which can command a considerable portion of the capital necessary for its construction.

This was laid on the table.

COMMODORS VANDERBILT DAMNS THE THING.

Mr. A. PRIERSON, who wished it to be understood that he was not the agent of Commodore Vanderbilt, stated that he had had a consistence with the king of the rail, and that while he conjected to the city building it he never would subscribe a dollar. He had, however, stated that he would surrender his tranchise to the city tree of cost of he would give it to a corporation and agree to carry passengers from Forty-second street to Harlem for five cents if the company would fix the rate from the Eastery to Forty-second street to Harlem for five cents if the company would fix the rate from the Eastery to Forty-second street at the same figure. "Il he will do that," said Mr. Peterson, "he proves himself a man of generosity," (Derisvic lengister.)

Mr. E. W. ETDMAN Stated that he recalled the circumstance that Mr. Vanderbilt, on being appoken to recently as to these subscriptions, repiled, "Damn the thing!" Therefore he saw no reason to think that Mr. Vanderbilt invoired the movement.

Mr. J. B. Ogunde offered the following:—

Resolved. That a subscription list be opened and a committee be appointed to procure the necessary legal talent to drait a bill for a general quick transit law, and present the same to the Legislature for its action. Laid

A gentieman proposed that the committee walt upon ar. Vanderbut and ask him to donate his charter. The resolution was withdrawn. THE NOBLE HORSE HEARD. HENRY BERGE, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who had been a

HENRY BREGH. President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who had been a silent histener, here arose and remarked that he had been a listener with a great deal of interest to the discussion, and now, if the question or money is ended, he wished to speak on another subject. "I represent," eard the great and good friend of the brute races, "perhaps the largest constituency of any other man in this community." This was uttered with a look of serene self-satisfaction. "It is true," continued the patron of the dumo animal, "that they are four-legged ones, and" (with a pause) "they do not vote." (Laughter.) "They have, nowever, an interest based upon their physical sufferings. I am in lavor of a mass meeting at Cooper Institute. I am in isvor of no rapid transit except to get rid of sorse power. In 1848 I was in Paris. The government wanted funds. The Emperor saw the propriety of getting the masses to subscribe for the loan. I saw them crowd the Treasury for an opportunity to invest, and every bond taken by them was.

Ar. BERGH insisted that nothing gould be more runious than to give the city government the power to construct the read. He concluded by moving that a meeting be held at Cooper Institute to interest the masses. This proposition met with serious opposition, and it was laid on the table. The irrepressible intender Tominson attempted a long shrange in favor of the city building the road, while a Mr. Vandensaught attempted a long speech. Both of them were shut out, and after the addition of resolutions providing for the printing of subscription lists, and ordering that one of them be left with Mr. Wilson. Secretary of the chamber of Commerce to receive the signatures of such genitemen as desire to subscripe, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the

BAPID TRANSIT AMONG THE ALDERMEN.

The following notice was issued yesterday:—
The Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the recommendation of His Honor the Mayor to investigate the subject of rapid transit by hearing the parties interested, and to report such measures as may be most feasible and best adapted to meet the necessary conditions of secomplishing the result, respectively automated that such a hearing will be given at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday, the 3d day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. Those who appear will be heard orally or frey may submit written statements. The committee hope that in this way they may receive the assistance of their fellow citizens, many of whom have already given their attenuon to this subject, and that they may the enabled to frame and recommend some law that will provide lairly for the adjustment of every question, comprohend every necessary detail and result in securing rapid transit relief in the very point where the city's need is most pressing.

H. D. PURROY, Chairman.

H. D. PURROY, Chairman.

The Mayor yesterday received notice that today, at two o'clock, a report on rapid transit, its
feasibility, &c., would be received from C. K.
Graham, Engineer of the Dock Department; Engineer Chanute, of the Erie road, and others.

HOW THE PROSPERITY OF NEW YORK CIRCLES ABOUND RAPID TRANSIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The question of the necessity of rapid communication between the two extreme ends of the city has been so thoroughly discussed that it is not necessary to go over the story again. New York's future prosperity demands rapid transit. Her commercial supremacy must be maintained, but no city, no matter how favorably it may be located, can prosper without stimulating menufacturing and mechanical industry among its working classes. It is the producing or working class, embodying the real capitalists of our city, that we wish to retain among us. And we we wish to retain among us. And we can only do this by furnishing that class with cheap homes, cheap lands for erecting their mills, their toundries and workshops, cheap transportation for their goods and products, and rapid and cheap communication between the two ends of the city. In the auburbs of London the mechanic and

wormagman has his comfortable coftage of four or now rooms, the rent for which seldom exceeds \$50 or \$50 at year; yet this toonsidered a good investment for English capital. The same cheap rents may be had in nearly every city of the United States except New York. Any capitalist ought certainly to be satisfied with ten per cent on a permanent investment in real property. The northern suburbs of New York must compete with the little towns and villages of New Jersey and Long Island in the matter of cheap homes and rapid railway communication if we would keep our producing classes among us.

Another thing. No expensive scheme of rapid transit will only one per cent on its cost of construction. We must select the best pian when the time comes to do so, bearing in mind the best route and the lowest possible cost of construction. We must select the best pian when the time comes to do so, bearing in mind the best route and the lowest possible cost of construction. No jobbery, but build the road in the inferest of the public. I am informed that the London metropolitan railway cost such an enormous sum that it barely pays three per cent. Its engineer alone received the extravagant pay for his services of \$3,500,000 (\$300,000). Philadeiphia is prosperous, because its rents are cheap and its population distributed over a vast area, while ours is concentrated. Baltimore has its steam tramways along its wharves and piers, communicating with its main trunk lines leading to the West. The same may be said of Boston. At each of these places a merchant or shipowher can land his cargo from shipboard and run it into cars and transport in to its destination at a much smaller cost than in New York. This difference in the cost of handling goods and in transportation is working a great lajury to the prosperity of New York. The adiponer and merchant it leaves him quite a large margin of profit. He will not come to New York to make his purchases when he cam make the profit in the reason that we have failed to correct the abuses on time

entire area of land available by rapid and cheap transit.

The present city horse car companies during the year 1574 carried 140,300,000 passengers or 12 escover three times the population of the United States. With a nominal capital of \$24,000,000, or \$250,000 per mile, they can earn and pay dividends. Why could not a well built and well managed rapid transit road, suited to the times, with comfortable accommodations for its patrons, get its share of so large a business? Why would not the property in the upper wards in time quite equal in value the lower wards of the present day. On the competion of the Heil Gate improvement, every loot of the East River water from will be made a canal to take the place of the once contemplated sap canal, to be constructed by the Mannattan Ship Chanl Company, and inaugurated years ago as a great public necessity.

A. A. DRAKE.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN THE WILDS OF PENN-SYLVANIA-TWO BROTHERS MURDER AN AGED MAN UNDER REVOLTING CIRCUMSTANCES. TOWANDA, Bradford County, Feb. 1, 1875.

A few mies from this place, in Asylum township, there is a cluster of half a dozen mean houses, occupied evidently by the families of farm or day laborers. But notwithstanding the unattractive character of this hamlet and its surroundings, people have for several days found such an irresistible attraction in it that every field and road, and hung about it as if it were impossible to leave it alone in its desolation. The main objects of interest to the crowds that have come from every direction are two particular these two buildings is cut up by several peculiar looking paths, which are red with blood. There are great clots of blood here and there in the snow, and on the doors of both houses, and on the

tioned had been for years the dwelling of Egbert Sickier, an aged and harmless man. For some time past there had been living with him a young married couple named Powers—Stanley Powers and his wife. Powers had long been one of the desperadoes of this section. In the other house, across the lot from Sickler's, lives the family of "Jule" Powers, a brother of Stanley's, and bearing

came to Towanda. They were here all the after-noon making purchases and drinking rather freely. They got ready to start home about dusk, both the they reached home about seven o'clock. The old man sat down in a chair. Powers was quarrelthey reached home about seven o'clock. The old man sat down in a chair. Powers was quarrelsome. After kicking the chairs over as list as he coild he pulled a bed out into the centre of the room, and, jumping upon it, danced about on it as if he were trying to break the bed down. This seemed to make Sickier angry, and he arose and ordered Powers to stop his noise. "I am householder here," he said: "I've had enough of this." This exasperated Powers, who jumped from the bed and knocked Sickier down. The old man regained his feet, when Powers felled him to the floor with a chair, cutting a large gash over his eye. Sickier seized a butcher knie that lay on the table near by to defend himsen, Powers. Who is quick and very strong, sprang upon Sickier and wound his arms about him, pluning both of the former's arms to his sides. Powers threw the old man on the bed, and, holding he hand which had the knile, began to pound him. Sickier cried for help and for mercy, Mrs. Pewers was afraid to render any and or go for any. Jule Powers, who had heard the noise of the disturbance, came running into the bouse. Seeing the uscless knile in Sickier's hand he exclaimed, "I'll murder any man that draws a knile on my brother!" After beating Sickler until he was nearly senseless and was covered with blood, the two brothers took off his shoes and stockings and tying a rope about his ankles dragged him out of the heating to the heart of the heat of the noise had through the snow to Jule's house. The old man begged for mercy, and offered them all he had in the world to be set liee. The cries of Sickier in the house had brought several of the neighbors to the scene, but when the brothers dragged him out of the house had brought several paths and staining the snow with blood. They then dragged him out through a woodhouse and then around the lot for some time, cutting several paths and staining the snow with blood. They then dragged him out through a woodhouse and then around the lot for some time, cutting several paths and staining the sno

COLONEL POTTER ACQUITTED.

CLOSE OF THE NINE DAYS' WONDER TRIAL IN

ELIZABETH.

The Elizabeth court room was densely crowded rose Elizabeth court from was densely crowded yesterday, the last day of the most exciting trial ever witnessed in Union county—that of Colonel Henry L. Potter, of Linden, on an indictment for arson, in setting fire to his house and barn. Upon the opening of the court a lively "spar" took place between counsel as to which side should begin the summing up. Finally Colonel Potter's senior counsel made his speech, in which he declared there was not a particle of direct evidence upon which

was not a particle of direct evidence upon which to convict the accused, and warned the jury against the terrible responsibility of convicting a man on merely circumstantial evidence. On the other hand, the prosecutor, in summing up for the State, argued that there was.

AMPLE EVIDENCE TO CONVICT.

He claimed that the fact was established that the barn was fired, that a fuse was found, as proved by six witnesses. He did not say that there was any direct evidences showing that fotter fired the barn, but the circumstantial evidence bointing to that fact was, he thought, strong and conclusive. He considered its singular that counsel for the desence should avoid making any effort to prove that the Colone's character previous to this case was not bud, and reserved to his being court martiaced at the close of the war. Potter, said he, had no enemy in the world. Who, then, could have fired his house and his barn.

Senator stone followed for the delence, and then the Judge charged.

THE VERDICT.

At five minutes past four P. M. the case was given to the jury. After only about twenty minutes they returned a verdict of acquittal. The scene in ane around the Court at this time was very exclusing the deepest sankery being manifested by the general public and result. The verdict meets with general public approval.